NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1874.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ARGENTINE INSURRECTION. AN ENGAGEMENT IN WHICH THE INSURGENTS SUP-FERED DEFEAT-REWARD OFFERED FOR THE CAPTURE OF REBEL STEAMERS-SUPPLIES FOR

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. Advices received from Buenos Ayres to-day say that Congress closed its session yesterday. The President subsequently gave a formal reception to

the diplomatic corps.

An engagement has taken place between the Government troops commanded by Rivas and the insurgents under Placa, in which the latter were

defeated and their commander taken prisoner. President Avellaneda has issued a proclamation offering large rewards for the capture of rebel

The Bank of Entre Rios has suspended payments. MONTEVIDEO, Monday, Oct. 19, 1874. A steamer belonging to the Argentine Republic insurgents has left here, towing a vessel containing arms and ammunition for the rebels.

GERMANY AND DENMARK. A DANISH VERSION OF THE GERMAN REPLY.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. A Hadersleben (Danish) newspaper denies the statement that the attitude of Germany toward Denmark relative to the recent expulsion of Danes from Schleswig has been conciliatory. The same paper declares upon what it claims to be good authority that the reply of the German Government to

neither courteous nor satisfactory. LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1874. The Danish candidates Krueger and Ahlmann have been elected to the Prussian Diet from Haders leben and Alsen.

the representations of the Danish Minister was

TROUBLES IN CENTRAL ASIA. ATTACKS OF THE TURCOMANS ON THE TRIBES

FRIENDLY TO RUSSIA. LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874.

The Pall Mall Gazette of to-day has a dis-

patch from St. Petersburg announcing that affairs are critical in Turkistan and Khiva. The Turcomans are growing bolder in their attacks and depredations upon the tribes friendly to Russia. The Government of the Czar has ordered the Khan of Khiva to repress the disorders, and the Kban has replied that he will carry out the instructions of the Emperor.

VIOLENT STORM IN GREAT BRITAIN. LOSS OF LIFE AND GREAT DAMAGE TO SHIFFING

AND OTHER PROPERTY. LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874.

A heavy storm of wind and rain prevailed last night and to-day throughout the north of England and in Scotland. All the rivers in that section are swollen, the railway and telegraph lines interrupted, trees were uprooted in all directions, and chimneys and walls prostrated. Many persons were injured in Edin-Tees were demolished, and one person was killed. th is shallow and exposed, all of which were more or less damaged, and one totally wrecked. Three persons were drowned at Deal and two at Sunderland. The Bessemer saloon steamer, lately launched and lying at Hull, dragged her anchors and run aground, but floated off, and is now adrift in the Humber. Tugs have gone

LATER.-Additional dispatches have come to hand showing that the gale was far more severe and destructive than was indicated by the first reports. The steamship Chusan, from Glasgow for Shanghai, was driver ashore near Ardrossan, and is going to pieces. Fourteen of the crew were washed overboard and drowned. The persons left on board, some 50 in number, took to the rigging, where they yet remain, in full sight from shore Efforts are being made to save them. Several lives were also lost in England. Reports from Hartlepool, Shields, Hull, and other ports and from inland towns bring intelligence of great damage to shipping, factories, and other property.

London, Thursday, Oct. 22-5 a. m. Seventeen of the crew of the steamer Chuan, ashore off Ardrossan, were drowned. The survivors have been rescued from the rigging. The steamer is a total loss. The brig E. C. White has been lost off the Isle of Wight, and four of her people drowned.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE-THE DEMAND FOR THE OPENING OF THE EMPIRE TO FOREIGNERS-THE FORMOSA QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.-The steamer Japan brings Yokohama dates to September 29.

The arrangements for diplomatic missions have been slightly changed. Nyene Kagronon goes to London instead of Paris. Sameshima, now in France, will remain as long as his health will allow. Ack Sinzo, formerly Chargé at Berlin, is promoted to the rank of Envoy. Yosida goes to Washington.

Chili has sent to Japan requesting contributions to the International Exposition to be held there in 1875. The French Government at present takes the lead in pushing the demand for the opening of the entire Empire. The correspondence shows a vehement disposi-tion to wrest concession from Japan in spite of all re-

The Mikado gave a breakfast on the 22d of September was the first entertainment at which the sovereign has freely mingled with foreign guests and received them at

The largest reviews of troops yet seen in Yedo took place on the 19th in one of the suburbs of Yedo. Ten thousand infantry, artillery and cavalry were inspected

Affairs between Japan and China remain precisely as Allairs between Japan and China remain precisely as they were. Yokohama papers contain positive announcements of war and equally positive announcements of a perfect understanding, all of which are unauthorized. The highest patriotic spirit is exhibited throughout the country. Notices have offered a large part of their revenues to the Government, the oppulace of every province are forming into volunteer regiments, and the mercantile class has expressed its desire to serve both by contributions and in the field in case war should be declared.

TROUBLES BETWEEN TURKS AND MONTEN-

EGRINS. LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. A party of Montenegrins were recently attacked by Turks in the province of Albania, and 17 of them killed. The affair has created great excitement in Montenegro, and a joint commission of the two countries has been appointed to investigate it.

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNT VON ARNIM'S CASE

A Berlin special dispatch to The Standard says the legal preliminaries in Count Von Arnim's case are almost completed, and it is believed that the Count

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is said that the Government of Uruguay intende to istue \$4,000,000 in paper money. A special dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette

says a conspiracy has been discovered in Orenburg, Russia, and that many arrests have been made. The formation of a corps of Irish Rifle Volunteers is being agitated, and extensive demonstrations

The arbitrator to whom was referred the estions in dispute between the striking cotton operatives at Bolton, England, and their employers has de-cided in favor of the masters, and the proposed reduction of five per cant in the operatives' wages goes into effect immediate.

The Grand Lodge of British America, Order et Good Templars, in session at Lucknow, Ont., have adopted a declaration and general principle of union; also special terms of union with the British Templars. The election of srand officers took place, and the next meeting was fixed to take place at Coburg.

A letter from Havana, under date of Oct. 18, says: "Lorenso Jimenez, who had been condemned to death, but claimed American citizenship, and had his assistance commuted, leaves to-day for Spain. When first brought here from Nucvitas he was made to work in the more cuarries with heart chains rived to his

tegs. This was, however, put a stop to as soon as Gen toucha became aware of his situation. Concha ordered him to be better cared for, and relieved him from work in the quarries."

A telegram from Quebec says that at a special meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade of Levis the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Tha this Council, after hearing explanations by Wm. Sewell on the possibility of navigating the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence from Quebec to the sea during the Winter months, believes that navigation can be accomplished by steam with comparative case and safety. The Council, therefore, trusts that the Dominion Government will take into serious consideration a question of such paramount importance, in which the whole Confederation is, in the greatest degree, interested."

At the Lepine trial at Fort Garry, Manitoba, on Tuesday, much of the evidence attempted to be given by ex-President Bruce was hearsay and would not be received. Many of the statements in his published letters some time ago, were of this description, and many additions were made by the translator, B. Charactes. The evidence to-day closed the case for the Crown for the present. Thomas Bunn was the first witness for the delense. The evidence related to the meetings of the council jof Assinaboue, the formation of the Provisional Government, and the choosing of French and Eogish delegates. Messrs. Bannatyne, Nolan, Page, Marion, and Dumes were also examined to-day.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

THE POLICY OF THE KELLOGG PARTY. ENDEAVORS TO DRIVE THE PEOPLE TO DESPERA-TION-THE CONSERVATIVES COUNSELING FOR-BEARANCE-NO ORGANIZED HOSTILE MOVEMENT TO BE MADE-BAD FAITH OF THE REPUBLICANS

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPROMISE-A FAIR

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21 .- District-Attorney Beckwith stated in conversation last night that the United States Government would not appear in any proceedings against the leaders of the revolution of Sept. 14, but that if the State authorities attempted to make any arrests and were unable to do so, Kellogg's call for Federal assistance would doubtless

be promptly complied with. This is all that is definitely known oniside of Wash ington and the Custon-house as to the purpose of the Federal or State Government in this matter, but the community is kept constantly excited by rumors that Kellogg will resort to extreme measures, and wifi be supported by the Army and navy, as well as by the machinery of the United States Such rumors gain plausibility from the occurrences of the last few days in Red River, and in the sending of cavalry to St. Martinsville with instructions to assist the marshals in executing writs, the nature of which is not known. The Republicans neither deny nor confirm the rumors, their policy apparently being to worry the people into some demonstration out of which

political capital can be made. On the other hand, certain Conservatives are playing into the hands of their enemies, by circulatmg every wild report coming from hangers-on of the Custom-house, and by inflammatory appeals to the public, calling for resistance outrageous proceedings that have not yet occurred, although they may have been foreshadowed. A plan for an indignation meeting, in view of the arrests in Red River, was to-day wisely overruled as premature until all the facts are known. The most prominent members of the White League, as well as other influential Conservatives, are earnestly counseling the people to patience, forbearance, and a concentration of all their energies upon the work of the political campaign. At present, it seems that this advice will prevail. Nothing but a deliberate and persistent attempt of the Kellogg party to inflame the public temper can bring on a disturbance before the elections. After that the question of peace or war will depend upon the deposition of the same party to have the returns fairly counted.

The dissolution of the Advisory Board appointed under the so-called compromise must have been anticipated by the readers of THE TRIBUNE. The Republicans never intended that it should accomplish anything and ignored the spirit of the compromise, while the Conservatives generally gave it a half-hearted support. The termination of the conference, which was premeditated by the Republicans at least, has only cleared the field of a good deal of rubbish. The Kellogg party must now assume a just responsibilty for the conduct of the election.

Gov. McEnery, Lieut.-Gov. Penn, and Gen. Ogden, Commander of the McEnery Militia, which embraces the white leagues, are unanimous in the determination that there shall be no organized resistance to any proceedings, however severe, that may be instituted by the Keilogg party through the State or Federal Courts. Gov. Penn informed The TRIBUNE correspondent to-night that patience would be exercised to the utmost limit, and that all the efforts of the Conservatives would be directed toward having a fair and peaceable election, and failing in that Louisiana would go before Congress again for

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE GAIR SHOOTING AFFAIR.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21 .- The following account of the recent affair at Jackson, La., was received to-day from Mr. Lawanti, a Gair man:

to-day from Mr. Lawanti, a Gair man;

Bannon, who was in the buggy with Gair, is reported as having accidentally shot himself. It is untrue that Gair was to speak at Jackson. The meeting was one of all those oppoted to Gair and in the interest of white and colored. Breux and Webber were in Bayon Sara when the shooting was done. It is untrue that Breux and Weber men, armed, were parading the streets of Jackson. Gair asserted that he was going to break up the meeting. Butler and Bannon, Gair men stopped the band from playing, fired into the assembled masses, and dispersed them early in the evening and again at night. Six colored unarmed men were wounded by Butler and Bannon. This statement will be substantiated by Parish Judge Kilbourne and Mayor Hazard of Jackson.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY PROPERTY.

A SPIRITED DISCUSSION WITHOUT RESULT AT THE SESSION OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The session of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held last night at St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth st. near Fifth-ave. After prayer by the Right Rev. Alexander Gregg, D. D. Bishop of Texas, the Chairman of the evening, the Right Rev. W. B. Stevens, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, announced that the ten Southern Bishops, who were members of the Board, were in attendance at the meet ing vital to their interests, which was being held at the Church of the Transfiguration, and it would, there fore, be well in considering the resolutions of the Spe cial Committee on the Domestic Committee's Report to defer action on Resolutions 2, 3, 4, 5, and article 11 of said report until the Southern Bishops, who were most interested in those resolutions, should be present ; and he would, therefore, make a motion to that effect, After considerable discussion, the motion was adopted The special committee's report on the report of the Indian Commission to the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions was read by the Rev. Dr. Garrett of Nebraska. The report contained many interesting statistics relative to the work of the Episcopal Church among the Indians, and a very flattering exhibit was given of the result of the educational institutions which have been established respectively in the Niobrara and White Earth Missions. Mr. Gerry offered the following:

Mr. Gerry entered into the reasons for the adoption of the resolutions at great length, and a very warm debate on the subject followed. The Right Rev. H. A. Neely, D. D., Bishop of Maine, opposed the passage of the resolution. He devied the entire right of the Society to any jurisdiction over property toward which they had never given a single dollar, and claimed that the Church as a church could not control the property now in the hands of the Missionary Bishops, as they had not contributed a penny toward either the erection The Bishop of New-Hampshire, Right Rev. W. W. Niles, D. D., and several of the my brothers, cutered into the arranged with much view, and Gov. H. P. Raidwin

characterized' the resolution as entirely at variance with the interest of the Missionary Bishops, and of the Church iteelf. The second resolution of the Committee was then read by George W. Titus as follows:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions to take the necessary measures for obtaining the passage of acts by the State and Ferritorial governments within the benalt of the missionary jurisdiction in which such property may be sinates, to carryints effect the foregoing resolution, and for the preservation of such property as the enigency of the case may require, until the same by vested in the Society, and that the Bishops in each missicary jurisdictions be requested to cooperate with such committee.

Gov. Baidwin continued his argument against the adoption of the two resolutions, until Dr. Twing interrupted the gentleman, saying: "When this matter came up, it was said that it could be concluded in half an hour; we have already spont nearly two hours on the subject, and from present indications we might apend as many weeks, and still arrive at no result." William Weish moved to lay the matter on the table, and the motion was carried.

Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania thon read a highly

William Welsh moved to lay the matter of the state and the motion was carried.

Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania then read a highly culoristic obituary notice of the late John Bohlen of Philadelphia, recently a member of the Board, and upon a rising vote of the Board it was cristed to be apread upon the journal. Bishop Vail of Kansas then moved the adoction of the resolutions relating to the reports of the Missionary Bishops, which were finally carried. Pending the consideration of the remaining resolutions relating to the report of the Domestic Committee, the Board adjourned until this evening.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

PENING OF THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN IN BOSTON -INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM AND THE SOUTH-ERN OUTRAGES DISCUSSED BY THE HON. HENRY

Boston, Oct. 21.-The Republicans of Massachusetts, realizing that the contest in this State will no e an easy one, have called out their best speakers, and egan the campaign this evening in the Music Hall, the Hon. Henry L. Dawes bearing the burden of the evening. that of the Democrats last Saturday evening, a fact which, in itself, gives renewed cause for apprehension. After an opening address by the Chairman, Mr. Henry D. Hyde, and a short speech by Mr. Chas. W. Slack, Mr. Dawes began a long address, the burden of which was the necessity of continuing the Republican party in power. He thought there was just cause for alarm if
the present reactionary course in politics continued,
and there was danger, if the Republicans did not arouse
themselves, that the country would be in a very confused and disordered condition. He paid particular attention to the independent journals
of the country, saying that in too many
instances they were allies of the Democracy, and that
the risk of a third term was imminent only as the South
continued her bloody and indecent outrages upon unoffending negroes and Republicans. He saw much in
these same journals that reminded him of the days just
before the Rebellion, and he cailed upon the Republicans
of Massachusetts to revive their ancient zeal and show
that the party was not dead.

GEN. RANKS'S FRIENDS ALREADY AT WORK—A LARGE

MEETING IN CHARLESTOWN - THE GENERAL OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN IN A LONG SPEECH-THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH, THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL, AND GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE DIS-

Boston, Oct. 21 .- The friends of Gen. Banks are up and doing. They are arranging for meetngs all over the district, and Banks is to speak every night next week. They claim 1.500 majority in Charles own, as much in Lynn, Waltham three to one, and a fair majority in Somerville. Gen. Banks made his first speech of the campaign at Monument Hall in Charlestown this evening. The hall was packed to its very edges. and be occupied over an hour with his remarks, which were a criticism of the results of the management of the present political masters and a prediction of an early uprising of the people to sweep the offi-cers from their places. He devoted himself at first to the consideration of the condition of the Southern State Governments, and more especially to the Louisiana troubles. He said that the dominant" party, gave power to neither whites nor blacks. If we expect equity must do equity. He then argued the duty of the Administration was to give the South honest Governments. In 15 States there is now disorder. ater, feel the effects of the other conditions. The people have a right to say in their laws: "Thou shalt not kill," and it is the duty of the Government to see to it. They also have a right to say : "Thou shalt not steal." [Ap-

was a measure deemed by Sumper to be essential to the part, he probably should vote for it should he have an publican party in Congress had failed to pass it. If the question was let alone the colored people would receive all the rights to which they were entitled, and at the hands of the white people of the South too. He predicted that, if both parties abandoned the question entirely, the blacks would in one or two years gain all their rights by the South's action. Gen. Banks then gave the history of the new sloops of war and his efforts to have the vessels built in the Government yard. Speaker Blaine's protoge, Mr. Hale, and his political friends, reduced the number to eight and four. Were ordered to be built in private yards to furnish profitable contracts for political friends. He proceeded to criticise the extravarance of the State administration, which had increased the expenses from \$5,000,000 in 1855, when he was Governor, to \$12,000,000 in 1865, and \$25,000,000 in 1873, while the valuation had only doubled.

1873, while the valuation had only doubled.

At the close of his remarks a motion was made to renominate Gen. Banks, and it was carried, with three cheers. Gen. Banks bowed and said he should accept ination. Three more cheers were given and

MINOR POLITICAL TOPICS. PROVIDENCE, Oct. 21 .- The Hon. George H.

Browne has recalled his acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Congress in the IId District, and de-clines to be considered a candidate.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21 .- Samuel Rindskoff, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the IVth District, has withdrawn. The Committee has substituted Wil-

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.-The excitement over election matters in Nevada continues high. Parles are so divided and mixed up that it is difficult to predict the result.

Boston, Oct. 21. - James Buffinton of Fall River has been nominated for Congress by the Republi-cans of the 1st District.

St. Louis, Oct. 21 .- W. J. Howell and Louis Houck having withdrawn as candidates for the Supreme Court on the People's State ticket. Samuel Ensworth of St. Joseph for the long term and Peter E. Blond of St. Louis to fill the vacancy have been substituted for them by the People's State Committee.

DELEGATE CANNON SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 21 .- George Q. Cannon, Delegate to Congress, learning that the Grand Jury had indicted him under a Territorial law for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, surrendered himself to-day to the United States Marshal. Bail was fixed at \$5.000, President George A. Smith and W. H. Hooper becoming

FINANCIAL NOTES.

E. E. Morgan's Sons stated yesterday that they had received no information from their San Francisco house, but supposed that it had actually failed. They could give no information as to liabilities.

Some of the Erie directors held an informal meeting yesterday, but did nothing which was made public. They state that they have received no advices from London concerning the new loan.

A small stock operator had some stocks closed out under the rule yesterday as the Exchange. It was reported that he had failed, but he afterward met his engagements. At a meeting of the directors of the Evans-

ville and Crawfordsville Railroad in Evansville on Tues-

day, Joseph Collett was elected director vice George R. Steele, who declined reflection. Otherwise the Board is The Staats Zeitung says a private dispatch from Chicago received in this city says that in the Rockford and Rock Island Railroad case a decision has been rendered in favor of the stockholders. A receiver has

A large number of German bondholders of the California Pacific Railroad have petitioned to have that Company thrown into bankruptcy, and ask the United States District Court in San Francisco to issue an injunction restraining the Company from mortgag-ing or incumbering its property. Gen. Spinner said on Tuesday that he hoped

to resume the work of redemption under the Five per cent law on Friday. He is constantly adding to his force of clerks and counters, and says he does not want to begin again until he is satisfied that he can go on with the work without further delay and be enabled to overtake the work, which has outrus him since the re-demutica division was started.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

THE THIRD TRIENNIAL REUNION. DRATION BY GEN. B. F. BUTLER-POEM BY DR. J. G.

HOLLAND-DINNER AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB -SPEECHES BY LIEUT.-GOV. ROBINSON, GEN. SHALER, GEN. BUTLER, ADMIRAL ROWAN, AND The Society of the Army of the James celebrated

its Third Triennial Reunion yesterday, at the Union League Theater. Gen. B. F. Butler gave a long historical sketch of the operations of that army. Dr. J. G. Holland recited an original poem. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley briefly welcomed the comrades. At the business meeting a partly new board of officers was elected, and a resolution in favor of the reopening of Gen. Fitz-John Porter's case was laid on the table. Gen. Hawley was selected as orator for the next meeting, which will take place at Philadelphia in 1876. At the dinner in the evening, responses were made to the usual toasts by Gen, Butler, Gen. Hawley, Gen. Kiddoo, Gen. Shaw, Col. De Kay, the Rev. W. H. Thomas, Maj. Howell, the Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, Gen. Dunean, and others.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

The usual routine business of such anniversary meetings occupied the attention of the Society for about an hour after the exercises. While a Committee was selecting the fnew list of officers, Major John H.

Whereas. It is claimed that great injustice was done by the trial by ourt-martial and conviction of Gen. Fits-Join Porter, and ast evidence eticited since the war discloses that his conviction was an error which ought to be corrected by a rehearing, to the end that justice

This was opposed as inconsiderate by Gen. Kiddoo and mover, was laid upon the table. A design for a badge was adopted, which can be supplied at rates to suit the officers elected:

President, Major-Gen. A. H. Terry; Vice-Presidents, Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, Gen. E. W. Serrell, Gen. M. M. Cartis, Gen. L. H. Gordon Recording Secretary, Major W. E. Kisselbergh Carresponding Secretary, Major J. H. Howell; Treasurer, Gen. C. A. Carleton; Chaplain the Rev. W. H. Thomas; Orator for the next meeting, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley.

It was decided that the next meeting of the Society should be held in Philadelphia in 1876, on such day as the permanent officers should see fit. A large number of letters were produced, received from Gen. Grant Secretary Robeson, Gen. Sheridan, Gov. Dix, Secretary Beiknap, Gen. Hancock, and others. The meeting ther

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

The public services of the Third Triennial Reunion of the Army of the James, consisted chiefly of speech of welcome by Gen. Hawley, an oration by Gen. Butler, and a poem by Dr. Holland, with interludes of music by the Governor's Island Band. A goodsized audience, with many ladies in it, gathered about 1 p. m. in the Union League Club Theater. Flags and orps banners were spread around the stage, where the ffleers and speakers sat. The President, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, presided. Around him sat Gen. B. F. Butler, Dr. J. G. Holland, W. S. Hancock, Admiral Rowan, Gen. Duncan, Gen. Goff, Gen. Shaw, Gen. Alden, Gen. Terrell, Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, Gen. Charles A. Carleton, burgh, Major J. H. Howell, Major H. C. Lockwood, Capt. John I. Davenport, Capt. Thomas Freeborn, and Chaplain W. H. Thomas. After music by the band, Gen. Hawley opened the meeting with a short address of welcome to his comrades and their friends.

ADDRESS OF GEN. HAWLEY. I welcome you, he said, to this triential meeting of our Association, and take this opportunity to most heartly thank you for the honor you have done me in natural than the formation of associations like this. have thought sometimes that we have the heasantest side of the work. I don't know but what it may have been better to be down there in the way of the immediate physical danger, than working up here, away from the strife, filed with auxiety respecting our work. So we don't beast above others that we had more than others to do in saving the country; but it was a great satisfaction, and is now, as we look back upon that war, to remember that, whether we did much or little, we did what we could. [Applause.] Very few of us knew much of the military art; called we did much or fitter, when much of the military art; cal from all manner of peaceful pursuits, we could only down and do as much as we could to save the cour in its terrible emergency. [Applause.]

A brief prayer was offered by the Rev. W. H. Thomas. Chaplain of the 4th New-Hampshire Regiment, after which Gen. Hawley introduced the orator of the day, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, who was received with considerable applause. The first part of his speech was given in almost a listless manner, with little feeling, but as he began to follow out the campaigns of the Army of the James he laid aside his notes and the halting, hesitating manner, and gave the rest with animation and interest, provoking frequent applause. Gen. Butler began his address with the opening sentence of an order issued by an army commander ten years ago : "Soldiers of the Army of the James, the time has now come when some word should be said of your deeds." Upon this text he gave a very full historicall, sketch of all the operations of the Army of the James from the time of its organization, in April, 1864, until the close of the war, mentioning every step of its progress, but without any comments or personalities. The reasons for the movements to be executed by it, the origina plans and those finally executed, and a summary of the position at its beginning, were briefly recounted. From his elaborate address extracts in relation to those operations which created most interest, the Dutch Gap Canal and the Wilmington expeditions, are given, to-gether with Goo. Butler's concluding thoughts: ADDRESS OF GEN. BUTLER.

(Extracts).

I now come to what has always been objected against the operations of the Army of the James as useless and futile, but which, when the facts are known and understood, as they really are, in the light of history, will be seen to have been its most successful and brilliant undertaking, carried, so far as we were concerned, to a successful result. I refer to the cut-off known as Dutch Gsp Canal. It was demonstrated to the Com-manding General of the armies of the United States and the Chief Engineer of the armies of the United States that it was impossible for the navy to aid the army to our operations further up the river than our right flank peninsula at Bermuda Hundred, because of the want of sufficient depth of water around Trent's Reach. even if the river had not been commanded by the enemy's batteries at Howlett House and along the banks,

even if the river had not been commanded by the enemy's batteries at Howlett House and along the banks, and in any future operations toward Richmond made upon the north bank of the river, which was the only mevement against the enemy's capital which could be made with any hope of success.

If not driven from their position, the enemy's gunboats above Trent's Reach would give the same aid to him and drive our forces back from the river, as our gunboats below could give to us. It was assumed by the Commanding General of the army that if there was sufficient water to float the gunboats of the United States they were more than able to cope with the enemy's gunboats and drive them above Fort Darling and leave the bank of the river free for our advance. The river at Treat's Reach make a sudden and a very sharp bend and return like a horseshoe, so that while the distance around the circumference of the shoe is seven miles, the cut across at the heel from water to water was only 400 feet. It was, therefore, determined, after full consideration by the engineers of the army, to cut a channel 60 feet wide, soo feet long, and 16 feet duep, through this bank, so as to permit our vessels to pass up. Of such importance was it doesned by the enemy to prevent the secomplishment of this work, that while it was going on they threw linto the excavations, in the shape of shells, many hundred tons of iron, but because of precautions taken, with very little result, the cutting was prosecuted on the south side until the earth was all throw out but an embankment of 25 feet at the bottom from water to water extending upward wedge-shaped, so as to afford a protection to the workmen from the direct fire of the foe.

This portion of the other side was mined and some tons of powder put 25 feet deep at its base for the purpose of throwing out this last obstruction, all of which was successfully socomplished, and on the 24th of December the mine was fired, the cut opened, and three feet of water was running through it over the debris of

the bank left by the explosion. Forty-eight hours of dredering would have opened the channel for our gunboats to pass up, to join battle with the enemy's vessels, and clear the river, at least up as far as the guns of Fort Darling, which commanded the banks some six or eight miles above, thus caabling the advance of the Union army from the position which they held at Fort Harrison, of which I will speak hereafter.

But at that bour and from that moment all work ceased on the canal until the return of peace; and the Army of the J mes have rested under an imputation of a futile and useless expenditure of time and money to do a useless work; and it speaks highly for the patriotism of many an officer and many a private who knew why it so appeared, and that it was no fault of theirs, that they never have chosen to this hour to give the reason why Datch Gap Canal was an apparent failure.

I have said that the canal was under aften for the purpose of allowing the Union naval vessels and monitors to clear the river, and put themselves in position, if need be, to bombard Fort Darling. The door was to be opened in order that the dog might get at the wolf; and this was done with the full concurrence of the able, accomplished, and gallant commander of the navy upon that station when it was begun, and who aided us in it by every means in his power. But there was a change of commanders on that station. When the canal was ready to be opened, the commanding officer of the naval forces of the United States stationed in James River asking him not to go on and open the passage through because he would thereby give an avenue to the enemy to come down through and attack the fleet of the United States stationed below it. When the door was about to be oneed for the dog to kill the wolf the dog feared that the wolf would cat him. In obedience to that request of the navy, which honder of the James saw in silence that their work was fruitless, because the enemy to come down through and attack the fleet of the United States aperation tha

at the head of which was the gailant Farragat—whose name is held in no dearer remembrance by any of his compatriots who fought with him for the safety of their country than by the gailant men of the Amy of the James; whose memory is embalmed in our acarts, and who was the fullest incarnation of the spirit, the patriotism, the gailantry, and all that gives dignity to the American sailor—and the naval commander was found guilty of inefficiency and cowardice.

Courades of the Army of the James: So far as this canal is concerned, we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that of all the laborious works done by our army during the war, none are now of any advantage to mankind in peace. The rains are washing down the embankments and undermining the revetments which our soiders put up with so much care and pains, and the magazines we built are failing in; so toat all the miles of works that were made in the operations of the war of the rebellion upon the surface of the earth are useless, except Dutch Gap Canal, which is now the main avenue of commerce to the city of Richmond, demonstrating its feasibility and usefulness in peace as it would have done if used by the navy in war.

Again, the Army of the James were called upon to furnise six thousand five hundred troops for the movements on Wimnington, both in the first and second expeditions against the strong works which defended its harbor. Too much praise cannot be accorded for the steadiness, the bravery, nay, the enthusiasm shown by the troops in both expeditions; and how gailantly and bravely they made the assault when they carried the works under circumstances so well calculated to show their discipline and steadiness when the navy aided them, has passed into history, and need not be repeated here. Nor are here the time and place in which any comments shall be made on the first expedition, either in exclipation or inculsation of any of either the land or naval forces who took part in that expedition, either in exclipation of rue and just history. For that we c

gazed.

May we not well be willing that its glorious record shall pass into history i And when all personal rivalry has ceased; when all reasons why justice should not be done to the gailant acts of the Army of the James have faded out, and the just muse of history has given the results of our efforts for our country's unity, safety and glory, who of us, as we hear these fruths read in after lie, may not turn to those who may be near us and say, with just pride: "I, too, was a soldier of the Army of the James."

At the close of the war Gen. Washington and his brother efficers of the armies of the Revolution established, in commemoration of their companionship in arms, the "Order of the Cincinnat," in which only the oldest son could succeed the father, as a means of perpetuating the memory of the frieudships formed in the war; and this Order, too, was to have among its members only the officers of the army and their eldest born forever. But let us, comrades, cherish our friendships in a wider association of comradeship. Let not only officers, but soldiers, be members of our association in that equality which common service, common peril, common wounds and common glory give to all men alike who serve their country in the hoar of need, each and all equal asike as the embodiment of the true principles of a republic—for we know, and none better than we, that in our ranks, carrying the musket, guarding the picket post or deiving in the trenches, were soldiers of the Army of the James, equal in bravery, equal in intelligence, equal in culture to any who wore the insignia of rank. Let us, then, welcome to meet with us all who served in whatever capacity in the Army of the James; and not only their oldest sons, but all their sons and their sons' sons, to the latest generations, perpetuating the glowing friendship canc comrade feels for the other, growing stronger and stronger as time goes on and whitening frosts of years clears the head of every thought but that of true comradeship which always distinguished the soldier

Applause and music followed the address, and then Dr. Holland was introduced and recited the auniversary poem, which closed the public exercises.

> POEM BY DR. J. G. HOLLAND. Who, in this fair metropolis, where life sweeps on in mighty tides, Or into pleasant homes subsides, Or eddies through a ball like this,

Can feel the pulses of his heart Throb with the joy of being one Suil breathing underneath the suc, And of the waves a vital part,

Nor turn with tender thought to those Who, weary of the rough highway. Or smitten in the deadiy fray. Lay down to sleep, and never rose! Surely not we who gather here From toil's and pleasure's round and range, To breathe, in social interchange. The garnered memories of a year!

We praise their deeds, we bless their names, Wao bravely fought and nobly fell; And love and pride remember well The vanished Army of the James.

They sleep, but only for a night! The earth was groaning when they died, The trumpet sounding far and wide, And all the spheres were dim with blight. So, when the swift Archangel's call— The quaking earth—the reciling stars— Shall wake them, healed of all their scars, To smoke that hangs its ghostly pail

O'er all things, it will only seem That they have slept among their steeds, And rise to War's familiar deeds Prom rest so deep it could not dream. They sleep in peace! The Summer bells That gather perfume from their dust, The Winter's snow, the Autum's rust, And all love's lavianed immortelles.

Are things as far beyond their heed. As all our strifes of hand and head, As all our strifes of hand and he As all our griefs above the dead, And all the travall of our need.

They sleep in peace! Whatever strife
May chafe the land for which they fought,
Each for himself found what he sought—
Peace, at the purchase of his life;— Payment for blood in happy rest; Guerdon in gratitude for pain; For life's great loss, the priceless gain Of name and deed forever blest!

No tears for them! The heart is cold That does not thrill with joy to think That they who bravely leaped the brink Of Battle's flory chasm, and soid Their lives for liberty's increase,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- The Criminal Court

WASHINGTON.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CONSPIRACY. LEAS READ REGARDING THE LEGALITY OF TAL GRAND JURY MAKING THE INDICTMENTS-SEVEN JURORS THUS FAR OBTAINED.

is morning resumed the consideration of the Safe Burglary Conspiracy case. Mr. Hinkle, counsel for Whitley, read the first plea in abatement raised by found the alleged true bill against his client, with ing been selected in accordance with the law. Judge Humphreys said he would treat this plea as nough, because of its duplicity, and because it did not present a single question. could be had. Other pleas were read questioning the required the summoning of 23 grand jurors, whereas only 12 were in attendance. The Court sustained the did not set forth that only 19 persons were summoned. could never have a full Grand Jury. Several of the

suggestion of Mr. Davidge respecting the selection of Jurors, said he would be governed by the course of Judges Cranch, Marshall, and Taney, and would conform, to the usages in the Federal Courts. Seven jurors were selected from the regular panel, when 25 talesmen were ordered to be summoned from whom to select the remainder of the jury. The jurors so far chosen are: T. P. Johnston, Foreman; R. P. Manny, R. A. Griffin, R. P. Thompson, Joseph R. Thompson, Richard S. Smath, and W. H. Craig. Harrington, Williams, and Whittley are the only persons on trial.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL REPORT ON TEXAS OFFICE-HOLDERS-EVIDENCE OF CORRUPTION ON THE PART OF SENATOR

WASHINGTON, Wednesday; Oct. 21, 1874. Special Agents Yaryan and Woodward to day made their report upon Federal office-holders in Texas. 18 was in the form of a joint report to Secretary Bristow and Mr. Jewell. The report will be laid before the President on Friday, together with the recommendation that all the principal Treasury officers in the State of Galveston) and the postmasters of the leading towns very best men in the State. Senator Fianagan has to resign, assuring them that he can and will protect them in the Schate. The President, however, has prome ised to stand by the Treasury and Post-Office Depart ised to stand by the Treasury and Post-Office Departs ments in this effort to reform the service, and Senator Flanagan's position is held to be a matter of very little consequence, except as it affects himself. The report submits several cases in which money was paid to him by those appointed and confirmed to office. Evidence is also presented to show that such payments thim were far from unusual. In the case of one Assession of Internal Revenue, \$2,000 was paid, one-third of it to Glanagan. The case against him is one that the Senator cannot fail to take action upon. As soon as Texas affairs are disposed of, the cases of two other Southern States will be taken up and proceeded with vigorously, probably South Carolina and Alabama.

SIONS FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

For several weeks a report has been in circulation here to the effect that John D. Sanborn, who assisted the officers of the Government in collecting several was again in the service of the Treasury Department. arrangement has been made whereby the information collected by Sanborn can be made of use. The Com-missioner of Internal Revenue has authority to has such sums as he may think just, for information upon which delinquent taxes are collected, not to exceed the per cent of the amounts finally recovered. The Commissioner became satisfied that much of the information collected by Sanborn and his assistants was valuable, and he agreed to take it and piace it in the hands of revenue officers. Whenever it proves of value in securing collections the Commissioner, under his agreement, will pay such sum as, in his judgment, is fair. It is few cas a this will reach ten per cent, whereas formerly Sanborn received fifty per cent on all his collections. THE REPORTS OF OUTRAGES IN GEORGIA UN-

A letter from Rome, Ga., was received here to-day from one of the largest manufacturers in the State, and a gentleman who, during the war, was one of the most ntimate of Mr. Lincoln's friends. He is one of the most honorable and straightforward business men in the South, and one whose word has never been doubted. He speaks with surprise at the stories of outrages in Georgia which reach him from the North, and refers in terms of praise to the peaceable character of the citizens of Georgia of both colors. He says the cotton crop with be short owing to the dry weather, but the quality will be very good. He says, referring to the reported

not had any race or political difficulties among them for the past two years, nor have I heard of any outrages me this State, except what I have read in papers received from New-York, with the single exception of the shoot-ing of the route agent on the Alabama and Chattacooga Railroad.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court, it is expected, will to-morrow take up several of the cotton tax cases; the question's being whether the tax levied on the cotton trade during the war by the Treasury Department under the authority of the President is constitutional. The claimants allege that a Federal tax can only be laid by Congress, and that a Treasury regulation is not valid as a means of enforcing a tax. Motions were submitted to advance the Wisconsin Granger cases, and it is probable that a day will be fixed for their hearing on Monday next. These questions involve the power of a State to regulate railroad traffic.

THE CASE OF PROP. SWING.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 .- In the Presbyterian Synod of Northern Illinois to-day, J. M. Linn asked and obtained leave to enter a protest against the reception of the appeal of Prof. Patton from the decision of the Chicago Presbytery in the Swing case. The protest sets forth the points made by the Rev. Mr. Noves in his speech yesterday, and quotations from the legal Synodical proceedings, to show that the appeal is unented and illegal. After reading the protest, the Clerk called the names of Swing and Patton, when the latter responded, but the former was not in the house. The Rev. Mr. Noyes was appointed to represent him, but declined to serve. Dr. Patterson, E. C. Sickles, C. L. Thompson, Mr. Trowbridge, S. H. Weller, and others, were successively appointed, but all refused, most of them on conscientious grounds. Finding that none of Prof. Swing's friends would defend him in the case, the Synod appointed the Rev. Reuben Frame. He has been a stanuch supporter of Prof. Patton during the controversy, Prof. Patton began his speech this afternoon, and has the floor to-morrow morning. Swing's friends in the Synod have asked to be excused from further attendance in the case, but the request has been refused.

RICHMOND DETECTIVES ARRESTED.

RICHMOND, Oct. 21.-Detectives W. F. Knoz and John Wren of the Richmond police were arrested to-night on a beach warrant issued by Judge Guigen of the Hustings Court, charging them with being accessories after the fact in the swinding of Jas. M. Fowlines, who was mulcod of \$570 by gamblers, who induced him to stake his money in a bogus lottery scheme. Duli, one of the gamblers, applied for bail under a writ of habeas corpus to-day, and the evidence elicited showed, that the detectives endeavored to screen the gamblers; hence their arrest. Duli was refused bail.

" man Fifth Page.